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Trade Protection Society, he expressed himself in favour of some delay, although he could not consent to one that would postpone the passing of the bill or leave it so much to a night session, and he moved in conclusion that the bill be referred to a select committee'.

Mr. KEMP seconded the motion for a select committee.

Sir W. MANNING thought that further delay was necessary, yet to enable the commercial community to consider the measure, and supported the motion for a select committee, so that the following various provisions of the proposed bill, the hon. member concluded by expressing his inability to concur in the proposed establishment of Insolvency Judge and Court.

The motion for referring the bill to a select committee was carried.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Church and School Lands Bill.

This bill was also referred to a select committee.

Some formal business was a few through, and the Council adjourned at a quarter-to seven p.m., until four p.m. to-day.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-eight minutes past three p.m.

In answer to questions, Ministers stated that a sum of money had been granted in the hands of the Superintendent in charge of the road between Orange and Forbes for its repair : that no representation had been made to the Government to the effect that the highway in the neighbourhood of Orange, was obstructed by trees, let by the contractor for running the telegraph line, in the same neighbourhood, but that the representations bound the contractor to leave the highway clear so that it was an intention of the Government to proceed with the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at Young, Burrungong, in fact that tenders have been accepted ; that it was not, however, intended to erect those offices on Government ground, but on a more suitable site offered by a private individual—that steps would be taken to remove the obstructions at Young—and that the Government had already anticipated a vote of the House for this purpose.

Petitions were presented, respectively, by Mr. LEAHY, from certain residents of Campbelltown and Menangle ; and, again, from others of Campbelltown, in favour of the bill to prohibit future grants in aid of public works.

In answer to questions, it was stated by Ministers, that the Government were not aware of intending that the contractors had been refused permission to take tracings of the proposed bridge over the Hunter, at Singleton, and that the Government were not prepared to the effect that dutiable goods were being illicitly conveyed from Victoria to the Lachlan gold-fields.

sent day were from the press of SARDINIA, in 1859, in reference to the Bill of that date, "the doctrine served and amply justified," and "sufficiently guaranteed" discussion which of the two countries your Majesty shall recognise the Church ; and of which the validity shall be the two parties to conform to not be bound by common law, either understood the by the Church distinction of there would legitimate precedent to know sacrament of regularly celebrated marriage solely that is to civil laws ; are conducted to exclusively v. As to the one of the continuing of the new law of either with its lawligion would the eyes of the of the two countries which the bill its enactment is on that account a doctrine already in the "First Report Divorce."

We under- laws which brated by the impediment the event of considered Roman Catho be no binc tion, ne be annuncia authoriz Catholic Church law of Engla It was ther prelates wh more exten purpose fall the indislo whatever.

by the were extre there were divorc small in Lords for an unopp Court was opposed, £ the former through the larger sum infer that, mon, this co tion. It is a divorce c wife 1869 nineteen

In these below Scotland d England d striking fo things. I and anom Sir G. W. having been a wife leavd England border and him in the

and other countries. As an opponent of State aid to religion, he should support the Bill.

Mr. MONTAGUE should not carry the bill, as a breach of contract, and because he was unwilling to trust the clergy to voluntary support.

Mr. DALMEIER objected to the bill, as not calculated to accomplish its object and of abolishing the existing system of State-aid to religion.

Mr. HART insisted on the necessity of State support for purposes of morality and education, in such a thinly peopled colony as New South Wales.

Mr. KENNEDY said that he would support the debate to the next day, which after a brief discussion, was carried by 29 to 14.

The adjournment of the House, on the motion of Mr. CURRIE, to the usual hour on next day, was carried by 31 to 6, at eight minutes after eleven p.m.

No measure before the Legislative Assembly deserves greater attention, or is of more serious import, than the Bill to amend the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in New South Wales. It was not to be supposed that when the law underwent an alteration so important in Great Britain as that implied by an Act under a similar title, the colonies, labouring under the same difficulties, and requiring the same relief, would long escape legislation of the same character. Not, indeed, that we are bound to adopt every measure which is accepted at home. There are certainly considerations of a most weighty nature to make it desirable that, in communities so loosely constructed, and where public morals are under a guardianship so feeble, there should be more caution in the introduction and administration of such a law.

We have already stated our general repugnance to this measure, and at the same time admitted that, in reference to one of its objects, we do not see our way clear to offer an opposition upon principle. Whatever may be our religious convictions in reference to the permanence of the marriage obligation, it is questionable how far we are entitled to bind others by similar views. We have the statements of Roman Catholic authorities that, under no circumstances, according to their faith, can the bond of marriage be absolutely dissolved if rightly formed. The cases of divorce which crowd the records of Roman Catholic times were all founded upon some supposed nullity, and a divorce was in those cases a declaration of an original and fatal defect. This, however, admitted divorce in a multitude of cases.

Not only were the degrees of affinity most comprehensive, but this disqualification might be based upon any illicit relations with any person akin to one of the parties intermarrying to the eighth degree; and it extended to persons so related as sponsors in baptism. The views, however, of the Roman Catholic Church of the pre-



We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct particular attention of drapers, outfitters, and the trade to the unreserved sale of first-class clothing, drapery, &c., &c., on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at their new Rooms, Pitt-street.—*Adv.*

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